

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1887

NUMBER 13

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
CHARLES D. TRAIL,
Chargé d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 3.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Bonifácio da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the forenoon. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayrã.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite.
English Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at
11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese Service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
7:30 p.m. on Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, 11.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7:30 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7:30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English
services on the 1st, 17th, 1st and 1st Sunday of each month.
E. H. SOPER, Pastor.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 39, Rua do Bonifácio da Veiga. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot
No. 7, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
easily solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio
at 5 a.m., and is delivered at Belém, Pará, and São Paulo
branch; former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:30, latter Rio
9:40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:30 p.m. later arrives at
Barra do Piraí 7:30 a.m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 11:30. From Barra Rio train leaves
at 9:50 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:30.
Denunciado, train leaves Lafayette at 7:30 p.m. Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:15. Barra Rio
3:07 arrive at Barra at 5:10 and 5:15 p.m., and Rio at 8 p.m.
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. Barra Rio at 12:25 and Barra Porto Novo (terminus)
at 6:55 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:55 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
11:30 a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Denunciado,
train leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. Cachoeira 6:45
and Porto Novo 6:55 arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 1:37 p.m.
reach Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Train, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:20 a.m. 5:45 and
3:10 p.m. first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8:03 p.m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m., and 3:55 p.m., and
third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Denunciado, train leaves Barra
Rio at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:30 p.m.
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 9:14 a.m., and
11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Denunciado, train leaves S.
Paulo at 6:45 a.m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:16 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35. Coudim (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:40 and Macuco and Nova
Friburgo 1:08 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p.m. A
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cane
Vello, Lousa, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and
at 4:20 and 8:20 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Franche Mauk at 4 p.m. week days, and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:15 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:15
p.m., week days only.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 5 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D., Kalm; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 55, from 11 to
1 p.m., and 4 to 5:30 p.m. Residence: N. 13, Rua de
D. Mariana, Botafogo, Med. Director of Epileptic As-
ylum, C. de N. York.

Hotels.

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above mentioned establishment, for families and single
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patronage of his many friends and the respectable public.
The house (formerly the Palace of Count of Kivell) has
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ing abundance of crystalline water, direct from springs on
the hills, and is frequented by both mountain and sea breezes.
Being central it is also most convenient for reaching the
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abound and are the great attraction in Tijuca. The climate
is most salubrious and invigorating and affords many special
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those who from close application to their daily duties feel
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D. Pedro II.
Proprietor, JOHN F. MURRAY.
Telephone No. 3049.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.
In the matter of Francisco
da Silva, decedent.
Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of the Colony
of Lagos, made on the 28th day of December 1885, the creditors
of FRANCISCO DA SILVA, late of Baugouise Street, Lagos,
who died on or about the 5th day of September, 1885, and
also all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of
the said Francisco da Silva deceased, whether as heirs at law,
or as legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, are on or before
the 3rd day of May 1887 to send to the Registrar of the said
Court their claims and names, addresses and descriptions,
the full particulars of their claims, and, in the case of creditors,
a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities
(if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be per-
sonally excluded from the benefit of the said order.
Dated at Lagos the 27th day of January 1887.
JOHN A. PARKER,
Registrar.

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Business Announcements.

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SANTOS.

VICTOR C. A. LAFITTE, Pharmaceutical Chemist, graduate
of the University at Copenhagen and of the Chemical School
of Minas Gerais, begs to inform his friends and the public
that he has purchased the business of Mr. Honnau, Pharma-
ceutical Chemist, and will use his best efforts to please all who
may honor him with their confidence.
SANTOS, 1st April, 1887.

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H. M. India, President. J. A. Fischer, Secretary.
HANOVER SQUARE, New York, June 2nd, 1886.
References: Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., New York
Messrs. Kidder Peabody & Co., New York

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RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURKUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1887.

MANY doubts have arisen lately in regard to the reported progress of His Majesty the Emperor. On the 25th ult. he had a severe attack of fever, which seems to have determined his physicians to make another move—this time to the city. All the daily papers of the 26th commented with more or less severity upon the course pursued by the Emperor's medical advisers in reporting his state as satisfactory, when the very opposite seemed to be the case. The removal to this city took place on the 26th, and on the 1st inst. he went to Tijuca where a private residence had been placed at his disposal. On the 28th an eminent practitioner of this city was consulted who pronounced it a case of malarial poisoning (*intoxicação paludosa*), accompanied by irregular attacks of fever. Slight returns of fever have occurred lately, but on the whole it is thought that His Majesty in making good progress toward recovery.

THE formal opening of the 2nd session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd inst., the throne address being read by the minister of empire. The attendance was small which is perhaps an indication of the slight interest taken in legislative matters at this moment. The throne address is of the usual colorless stamp and contains slight indications of the policy which the ministry intends to pursue. Measures for the sanitary improvement of the city and reforms in public instruction are recommended, and the Senate is advised to take the public lands bill into early consideration. References to immigration, national colonization and emancipation are made, and the Chambers are congratulated on the increased revenues, with which it is hoped to regulate the finances of the state.

THE steady decline in government stock on our Exchange is worthy of attention. If it be remembered that four months interest, or 169667 per mil, is due, the price at which stock has been selling would appear to show that either investors are losing some of the confidence that was so profusely lavished on the minister of finance just one year ago, or that necessities are forcing holders to realize their investments. It was perfectly clear during 1886 that entirely too many new enterprises were in process of organization. But the misbeliever in the progress of the empire was silenced by reference to the dullness of the

preceding years during which it was claimed, and this could not be refuted, that capital must have been accumulating. Whether capital did accumulate or not, it is evident now that there was not a sufficient increase to meet the demand of company organizers, and the enthusiast who took shares in all and every new enterprise, expecting the golden age had come in with Dario de Cotepepe's government, is finding out his mistake and is now parting with, rather than adding to, his capital. So far as the change of investment is from government stock into legitimate industrial enterprises, it is not to be regretted; but it is extremely difficult to classify legitimate enterprises, and those less clearly so, while the transformation of capital and its absorption in these enterprises will render any application of the Treasury to our market a cause of very serious disturbance, and the result will be equally serious to the borrower. The position of the minister of finance at the opening of the legislative session is truly deplorable. A makeshift rendered necessary to avoid a new application for a foreign loan, and the position of the home markets such as precludes an application to them, is a combination that would dishearten any man. But we venture to prophesy that the minister of finance will refer to "the future of the country," to "the necessity of retrenchment" and to "the balancing of receipts and expenses" with the same confidence that a special Providence regards Brazilian mistakes which has been so pre-eminent a characteristic of his predecessors. Meanwhile let tax-payers prepare for the worst. Funds must be raised and there is only one solution for the problem. Dwellers in cities and towns must be assessed to meet the results of years of most condemnable extravagance and there seems no help but that the necessity must be borne with as little grinning as is compatible with the peculiarities of each individual.

WHEN on the 15th ult. we asked for a full and frank statement as to whether the Treasury was in straits, we were not prepared to expect so prompt a reply as was furnished on the 30th, when it was announced that the government had accepted a proposal for opening a credit in London for £2,000,000, nor did we think that so large an amount had become necessary. As the reply has been furnished and the necessities of the Treasury conceded, to discuss this manner of meeting these necessities is our next duty. To us there appear no advantages whatever to be derived from this latest financial operation of the minister of finance. The money market will not be relieved, for it does not appear that any part of this credit is to be used in importing gold, and the only result possible is that by temporarily relieving the Treasury of the necessity for buying exchange, the money thus released may be used in paying off Treasury bills. Exchange cannot be permanently affected, for the operation made will merely relieve the Treasury to-day, to bring it into the market to-morrow, or whenever it becomes necessary to cover the drafts made in virtue of the credit, and this consideration alone will refute the only argument in favor of the operation that we have heard expressed. It must be borne in mind that this credit operation appears based on no value; it is purely an operation of credit made for the temporary relief of the Treasury, and were not the parties to it a government and high-class bankers it might be with justice termed "kiting," and as such decidedly condemned. The first effect will certainly be to steady exchange, as the payment of certain obligations by any individual in difficulties, however met, will improve his credit for a time; when however the new obligations incurred to

meet old ones fall due, the probability of the former being met becomes still more doubtful than was the case with the latter. However if the Treasury is not to derive any advantages from the higher rates of exchange, for its needs continue and are merely deferred, whose advantage has been contemplated in making this operation? The bankers perhaps; for with money at 2 per cent per annum in London, loaning funds at 5 per cent for the period of one year is certainly an advantageous business. The disadvantages are very clear. The balloon obligations of the empire are increased, and this signifies an increased demand on the exchange market; the amounts used under the credit can only be finally met by a new loan and this fact, recognized by lenders, will certainly not redound to the credit of the borrower, or if some property of the state must be alienated the price of this will suffer, for the seller will be forced into the market; and if this credit operation is to be used as a precedent, it will render budget laws of little use, for a minister may at any time accept a credit and meet obligations which are not provided for, thus transferring debts from one to another year *ad infinitum*. It is apparent, also, that the daily press are far from satisfied with this latest financial emanation of the Treasury. Even those who were the first to glorify the financial Messiah in the person of Sr. Belisario, appear rather doubtful as to whether the idol is not to be cast down; nor is this to be wondered at. The minister of finance made a mistake in not quitting office when his laurels were still green, for in this case his financial abilities would not have been called into question, as will be the case under present circumstances.

WE regret to note that the abolition leaders of this city are now striving to initiate a movement for the total emancipation of slavery within its limits. We consider it a matter for regret for three reasons: 1st, as inopportune, because the attention of abolitionists ought first to be directed to the liberation of all slaves whose masters have failed to register them under the law of 1885; 2nd, as injudicious and unsound, because it necessitates the payment of a large sum of money to a few slaveholders, more selfish and grasping than the others, who would soon be obliged to relinquish their iniquitous privileges by mere force of public opinion; 3rd, as deceptive, because such total emancipations have thus far proved dishonest and unworthy of confidence. No one would hail the redemption of Rio de Janeiro from the thralldom of slavery more than ourselves, but when it is now merely a question of days, and when there is no protection of law against the introduction of more slaves after those now existing are liberated, we are inclined to believe it wiser for abolitionists to keep their money in their own pockets. There is now opened a very large field for abolition work, and it is work which by an unexpected turn of events becomes a part of existing law and must be recognized and aided by the courts. Not far from one half of the slaves in Brazil, and over one-half of those held in this city, have not been registered under the provisions of a law enacted by the pro-slavery party itself. Under the provisions of that law all unregistered slaves are *ipse facto* free. It is highly probable, however, that their masters will continue to retain them in bondage, unless some outside influence is brought to bear upon them. And where shall this influence be found, if not in the abolition societies? In our opinion they should not wait for the illegally-held slaves to come to them, but they should employ every effort to ferret out these breaches of law and to

bring them before the courts. If funds be required for this work, then let abolitionists contribute freely; but for the purpose of buying slaves for emancipation, which is merely transferring their own hard earnings to the pockets of these oppressors of men, let them keep the money for better uses. We have never been advocates of this scheme of indemnification, for it is no more than the commission of a real injustice for the avoidance of an apparent one. Slavery is morally and socially wrong. It springs from theft and piracy, it is nursed in social injustice and demoralization, and it is strengthened and perpetuated by oppression. No one at this day is ignorant of its real character, nor of the fallacious excuses of those who initiated and carried on the African slave traffic. The question is an open one, therefore, whether slaveholders have any right to indemnification. And even were we to admit the right, how can it be claimed that those who oppose the institution, who have never held slaves, who have never derived profits from their unpaid labor, who have earned their own livelihood by their own hands and by paid labor, and who have suffered incalculable loss through the unequal competition and labor demoralization caused by slavery,—that such should be taxed to pay the slaveholder for the loss of his slaves? To compel such persons to pay slave indemnities is logically and grossly unjust. As for the few slaves remaining in the city, a very short time will be sufficient to secure their emancipation. If this failure to register be a trick—as it certainly appears—and if it miscarries through a prompt and strict enforcement of the law, then the prospects are that all of these discomfited slaveholders will soon become active abolitionists, and many of them will even be found favoring non-indemnification. It is only a bit of human weakness which our abolitionist friends will do well to recognize and encourage, as it will probably save them a great many milreis. And as for the mere sentiment involved in the total emancipation of the city, we have not yet forgotten the deceptions practised in Ceará, Amazonas, Santos and Pelotas. We have no faith whatever in any announcement of such a result.

WHY is it not possible for the daily papers of this country and the Platine republics to combine for the purpose of procuring better, fuller and more accurate telegraphic news from Europe and the United States? It can not be urged that the people of these countries are not interested in the daily happenings of the world, nor that they would not appreciate a higher grade of news than the wretched stuff now served out to us by the Havas agency. In Brazil particularly the news service of this agency is of the worst possible description. It is characterized neither by judgment nor accuracy. It can tell us about a princeling's measles, the rejoicings over the birth of a baby in Lisbon, the quarrels and bloodless duels between French journalists and deputies, and of the hopes and fears of the Paris Bourse over the political and military situation in Europe. Much of the news is absolutely puerile, and much, while relating to important events, is practically valueless because we are ignorant of precedent and contemporary occurrences which must be known before a correct opinion can be formed. At the River Plate the service is better because the newspapers are more enterprising and liberal and because there is competition with the West Coast line; but even there much more is to be desired. In all these countries there is a large and influential class of people who read the newspapers and who care to be kept well

informed, but they are obliged to depend largely upon foreign papers, principally English and American, for their news. Here in Brazil this is the case to a great degree that the local papers ought to hide their heads in shame. Think of the news of the world being summarized and printed in Lisbon twice a month on the eve of the sailing of a packet for distribution and consumption in Brazil—just as was done before the ocean telegraph came into existence! Is it creditable to Brazilian journalism that their readers should be dependent upon these semi-monthly Lisbon summaries for their knowledge of what is going on in the outside world? Is it creditable to them that their English, American and German news should come through the indifferent or prejudiced sieve of a Paris agency? Is it to be borne that almost nothing—and that usually garbled or incorrect—should be received from the United States? Was not the death of Beecher, one of the greatest preachers of the day, or the death of Eads, one of the greatest of engineers, of quite as much importance to the newspaper readers of Brazil as the measles of Prince Victor Emmanuel, or the betrothal of a couple of titled youngsters in some petty German state, of whom probably not fifty people in the whole empire ever heard? Some weeks ago we were informed of the nomination of Minister Pendleton as Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, but the mails now inform us of the appointment of Assistant Secretary Fairchild and do not even mention Pendleton in that connection. As this official has control over one of the largest national revenues in the world, and has the power in his hands to exert an irresistible influence in the money markets of the world, was it not advisable that we should be correctly informed? And yet, the only attempt made to increase our daily ration of outside news is by an evening paper which is without sufficient capital for the required service, and which is making the mistake of serving out the sensational rumors of foreign stock markets. To speak plainly, this apathy of the Brazilian press is a burning disgrace! We can have columns and pages of personal vanity and slander served out to us for our daily needs, but of healthy contact with the outside world, two or three inches of more or less intelligible news and gossip! Perhaps the high charges of the telegraph company may be held up as an excuse, but before vigorous, united action this obstacle would surely have to give way. We ask again—Is it not possible for our daily colleagues to improve upon this disgraceful news service between Europe and South America?

THE SAILOR'S MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1886.

In presenting their seventh annual report of the Rio Seamen's Mission, the Committee would call the attention of subscribers to its great importance and continued success under God.

Mr. Hooper has worked ably and indefatigably during the past year. He has held services regularly both ashore and afloat. He has also paid, on the average, forty visits a month to vessels in port, has been everywhere well received, and has supplied a variety of reading matter to officers and seamen.

The Mission Rooms have been kept open throughout the year, and have been fairly well attended. In some cases where there has been evident need, men have been permitted to sleep on the premises, until able to ship again or to find other employment. Care has been exercised to prevent loafers and disorderly men from taking advantage of this privilege. The sailors boarding houses, the hospital and the house of detention have been regularly visited by the Missionary. In connection with these visits the Committee would mention the case of a ship's steward imprisoned on a charge of poisoning two captains, to whom Mr. Hooper was of much service during the time of his detention. This is only one of many cases in which your Missionary has been able to render help to unfortunate sailors.

The Committee would venture again to bring to your notice the pressing need of a mission ship. They believe that by its means the efficiency of the Mission would be very greatly increased, as undoubtedly the chief work in this port is to be done afloat. It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the sum of 7,152\$510 has been either subscribed or carried over from the general fund to a special Mission ship fund.

The Committee would desire to record their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London, and to Edward Gotto, Esq., of the Logs, Hampstead, for their continued most generous support to the Mission.

They would also thank those friends who have so kindly in the past year contributed clothing, books, and newspapers for the use of the Mission.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year:

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31 Dec., 1885.....	6,516\$920
Subscriptions and donations.....	5,007 680
Interest on deposits and in account current	266 910
Total	11,791 510
Payments.	
Missionary's salary	1,800 000
Rent of Mission Rooms.....	780 000
Board hire	415 000
Peonies	144 000
Balance at credit 31 Dec., 1886.....	8,652 510
Total	11,791 510

NOTE.—From this balance of..... 8,652 510
Should be deducted the amount at credit of the "Mission Ship Fund"..... 7,152\$510
Actual amount at credit of Seamen's Mission Fund, "working expenses etc."..... 1,500\$000
Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec., 1886.

F. H. HARRISON, treasurer.

Committee for 1887:

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF THE FAIRLAND ISLANDS, president.
THE REV. FRED. NORTON, M. A., secretary.
FRANCIS H. HARRISON, treasurer.
E. W. MAY, Esq.
ROBERT NORTON, Esq.
E. A. R. PHIPPS, Esq.
L. SCHWING, Esq.
W. FORD, Esq.
R. S. QUAYLE, Esq.
P. L. SHELLENS, Esq.
H. O. ROBINSON, Esq.

From *O Pais*, April 29th, 1887.

DR. GUNNING AND DR. SCHWENINGER.

MR. Editor.—In your paper of to-day there is a notice of the cure of Prince Bismarck, the credit of which is given to Dr. Schweninger. It is true that the truth should be known in regard to his share in the matter. The institution and method of the cure belong to me, and only the execution, Dr. Schweninger, as I hope to prove to your readers. The record of that gentleman in Germany was not pleasant, and the present exposure will and improve it.

In 1882 the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* gave some account of the sufferings of the Prince, speaking of great pains in the stomach, vomitings, etc. Having suffered myself, and having treated others for such symptoms, I used to wish that I could get the Prince to know and practice my simple method of cure. I am a devoted admirer of the Prince, the greatest statesman of the age, and pray that he may live for many years to check the destructive excesses of extreme democracy on the one hand, and the plotting conspiracies of ultramontanism on the other.

On visiting my native land, my mind still ran on saving this great man, and in the autumn of 1883 I furnished with letters from Lord Granville, then minister of foreign affairs, to the various legations. I reached Berlin in December, about the time of the great Luther festival. Lord Ampthill, the English ambassador, received me kindly and listened attentively to my plan of curing the Prince, and thought it would be successful if carried out, but said the patient was at Fredericshof, and required to be approached with tact. Having little time in spare and not caring to wait indefinitely, I thought of proceeding on my travels, when a friend, a member of the Reichstag, proposed that I should see the Prince's son and private secretary, Count William. I did so and proposed to have a conference with his physician, Dr. Schweninger, to whom I would explain my method of cure. The conference was held and I pronounced my views and prescription, in the presence of Count William and his very sensible assistant, but for whose tact and the gentleness of my mission, I would have given up the unpleasant task of pressing advice however disinterested.

I urged the greatest moderation in eating and drinking as a *sine qua non*, and insisted on the patient walking much instead of riding, which only jolted the stomach and liver, and aggravated his sufferings. I also denounced medicines as injurious. At this point Dr. Schweninger remarked that he, too, had little faith in drugs, and as to strict diet the Prince would not obey. I rejoined that perhaps now that another Doctor insisted upon a strict regimen and had come so far to try to cure him, his patient would obey.

All my advice was written down, and a copy given to the assistant secretary, which I begged him to show to the Prince whose great intelligence could judge of its merits. I also left an elastic belt of wool, and an eider down pad to ease the pains of the stomach. After shaking hands with

the three gentlemen and about to leave, Count William repeated, "Tell your father that my father should not ride, but walk?" and I said, "certainly." I then called on Lord Ampthill to tell him of the conference, but he was out, and having to leave for Dresden next morning I did not see him again.

Dining that evening with Prince Albrecht in the Grand Hotel I told him of the conference, showed him my prescription, as I did to a distinguished oculist of Düsseldorf, then in Berlin. In many others in Vienna, Venice and Florence I repeated the incident, and when in Rome was delighted to see in the Berlin correspondence of the *London Standard*, that the Prince was up and taking long walks, and that he always went to the Reichstag on foot, to the admiration of his friends.

On returning to Edinburgh at the time of the Tercentenary commemoration, I read a paper at the Medical Chirurgical Society in that city on the importance of rest and diet in the cure of disease, and on the abuse of medicine, and mentioning the recent cure of Prince Bismarck, I allowed Dr. S. the public credit of it, a courtesy which he did not deserve.

With the facts above related, how does the case stand?

The case stands thus: as long as the Prince was under Dr. Schweninger's care, he was no better, he was lying in despair and suffering at Fredericshof; while immediately after the conference and when my prescription was being followed, the Prince got up, took long walks, went back to Berlin and has ever since been comparatively well. The initiative and method of cure therefore were mine, and the execution alone belongs to Dr. S. And is it creditable to him to have kept back these facts from the public since December, 1885, and so far as I know never even to have mentioned my name?

I embark to-morrow for London and when there I shall bring the matter before the profession at large and especially the Academy of Medicine of Berlin.

In connection with the above, is there not a moral, or lesson in respect of the physician's health and life of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil? I think there is, in the effect that hygiene is very often better than remedies. So far as I know the Emperor has a good constitution and therefore requires regular exercise, generous diet, tranquillity of mind and long sleep.

R. H. GUNNING, M. D.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd April, 1887.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

To facilitate comparison we have compiled from official sources the annexed table of customs receipts for the first quarter of the last four calendar years at the five principal ports of the empire. The receipts at these custom houses represent as great a proportion of the total receipts at the open ports of the country (about 70 per cent.) that they may be considered as fair exponents of the revenue derived from import and export duties, and such other receipts as are collected at the custom houses. It should be noted that receipts in 1887 include the proceeds of the new 5 per cent. surtax on all taxes, except export duties.

The receipts are given in *contos de réis* (1,000\$000) and do not include deposits.

		Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.		Pernambuco.		Bahia.		Paraná.	
		1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
January.	1884.	2,055	2,055	446	3,592	380	1,027	532	1,273	1,027	1,027
February.	1884.	2,472	2,472	358	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
March.	1884.	2,357	2,357	342	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
Quarterly.	1884.	6,884	6,884	1,146	10,356	978	2,803	1,212	3,191	2,803	2,803
January.	1885.	2,152	2,152	370	3,592	380	1,027	532	1,273	1,027	1,027
February.	1885.	2,472	2,472	358	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
March.	1885.	2,357	2,357	342	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
Quarterly.	1885.	6,981	6,981	1,070	10,356	978	2,803	1,212	3,191	2,803	2,803
January.	1886.	2,055	2,055	446	3,592	380	1,027	532	1,273	1,027	1,027
February.	1886.	2,472	2,472	358	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
March.	1886.	2,357	2,357	342	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
Quarterly.	1886.	6,884	6,884	1,146	10,356	978	2,803	1,212	3,191	2,803	2,803
January.	1887.	2,152	2,152	370	3,592	380	1,027	532	1,273	1,027	1,027
February.	1887.	2,472	2,472	358	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
March.	1887.	2,357	2,357	342	3,382	299	868	591	1,059	868	868
Quarterly.	1887.	6,981	6,981	1,070	10,356	978	2,803	1,212	3,191	2,803	2,803

		1884.		1885.	
		Imp.	Exp.	Tot.	
Rio.....	8,837	1,210	10,047	8,433	1,213
Santos.....	2,996	340	3,336	1,832	274
Pernambuco.....	2,996	340	3,336	2,106	274
Bahia.....	2,996	340	3,336	2,106	274
Paraná.....	2,996	340	3,336	1,513	274
Totals.....	17,225	3,160	20,385	14,908	3,737
		1886.		1887.	
Rio.....	9,064	1,493	10,557	9,595	1,459
Santos.....	2,965	298	3,263	1,832	274
Pernambuco.....	2,813	299	3,112	2,103	274
Bahia.....	1,868	359	2,227	2,127	210
Paraná.....	1,305	746	2,051	1,584	274
Totals.....	15,557	1,115	16,672	15,097	4,189

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 27.—The first preparatory sessions were held at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

May 1.—In the Senate and Chamber the decree authorizing the minister of empire to open the session was read.

May 3.—The Senate and Chamber having met at the Senate, the minister of empire read the following speech from the throne:

August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation: I regret that on my health does not permit me personally to open the present legislative session. The proofs of lively interest that I have received from all Brazilians call for my profound gratitude.

The epidemic of cholera morbus which unhappily appeared in some South American states invaded the city of Conchal, whence it was extended to other points in the province of Mato Grosso in a slight degree and with little duration. The measures taken by the government to prevent the invasion of the pest by sea or by the frontier of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, have produced the desired effect. The sanitary condition of the capital of the empire continues to be very satisfactory. The plans, authorized by you, for the sanitary improvement of the city will be presented to you, that you may decide, as needful, so important a question.

Recognizing the necessity of a reform in the various grades of education, I expect that you will take into consideration the project to be submitted to you relative to primary and secondary education; as well as a proposal, to be submitted, altering the by-laws of the Law faculties. I likewise recall to you the judiciary reform, the discussion of which is advanced, and those which were recommended to you at the last session relative to army, navy and municipal reform.

The registry of slaves was closed on the date fixed. From known data it is not yet possible to specify the number registered; it may, however, be affirmed that the number of slaves existing in the empire is much less than was generally estimated, thanks to the legislative measures which have been loyally executed and the humanitarian sentiments of Brazilians.

The government continues to give special attention to immigration and confides in the results of the measures taken for its greater development. Native colonization is another question with which it is occupied, for the peopling and civilization of the interior of the empire, to facilitate the execution of the ideas of government on these important branches of public service, the adoption of the project for the reform of the land law becomes necessary; this has been passed in the Chamber and awaits decision in the Senate.

The public revenues, which in the fiscal year 1884-85 had shown a notable decrease, consumed its progressive advance in the following year, and at present offers a satisfactory aspect. With the increase to arise from the taxes recently voted, and if you will persevere in the intention you have shown to cause no increase in public expenditure, we may hope to regulate the finances of the state.

Order and the public peace have not been mollified.

We continue to maintain friendly relations with other nations. With has been commenced to survey the Papaguanis and Santa Antonio, the Chiquet and Chiquet rivers, and the territory separating them which is in dispute between the empire and the Argentine Republic. August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation: I am certain that in the prosecution of your labors you will continue to correspond to the belief and the confidence that the nation deposits in your zeal and patriotism.

The 2nd session of the 20th Legislature is opened.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The March receipts of the Macaé custom house amounted to 71,403\$875.

—The total defalcation in the *Pati* justice office appears in have been 31,722\$487.

—The Amazonas provincial assembly was formally opened on March 25th.

—The February receipts of the Mantov custom house amounted to 102,830\$444.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 159,553\$803.

—On the 19th ult. a concession was granted to mine for quicksilver in the province of Minas Geraes.

—The Bishop of Olinda (Pernambuco) has published a pastoral recommending the liberation of slaves.

—The well-known Bahia merchant and capitalist, Conde de Pereira Marinho, died on the 26th ult. at the age of 73 years.

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 899,623\$917, against 725,297\$593 in the same month of last year.

—It is a relief to know that Dr. Lacerda Werneck has at last obtained possession of his 150,000\$ prize in the Ypananga lottery.

—The March receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 366,493\$197, against 361,957\$601 in the same month of last year.

—A wild case of Monomania, without the revelations, has been discovered in the province of São Paulo, where a man was found living peacefully with two wives under one roof.

—Telegraphic advices from Pernambuco on the 1st inst. state that the customs receipts there for April amount to 830,000\$, or 180,000\$ more than in the same month of last year.

—There was a run on the savings bank in São Paulo about the middle of last month, some 350,000\$ being withdrawn.

—The Pará correspondence of the *Journal*, dated the 6th ult., announces the departure of John Holcombe, Esq., for Europe without intimating a manager for the Amazon Navigation Co.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., says that a certain Ihyer has been making contracts with planters for their next coffee crop at 105,000 per arroba.

—An additional impost of 2 reis per kilo. is imposed on rubber at Pará for the construction of an Exchange. This is virtually a tax on the rubber gatherer for the special benefit of the city merchant.

—The first election to fill one of the three senatorial vacancies from Minas will occur on June 27th. Why the three elections can not be held on the same day does not appear, but it is probably due to some idea of "electoral reform."

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 875,204\$711, against 709,072\$467 in 1886, 504,172\$857 in 1885, and 946,179\$88 in 1884. The *recebidos* in receipts were 254,287\$227, against 177,334\$496 in March of last year.

—Deputy João Penho has formally withdrawn from the triplicate list drawn up by Afonso Celso and his senatorial colleagues from Minas. He does this in the interests of harmony, but "harmony" is not what Senator Afonso Celso is after.

—The *Correio Paulistano* says that the only 10\$ notes signed by "J. S. da Rocha" were those comprehended between Nos. 16001 and 19,000 in the "16" series. All those of the "10" series and all of the "16" series outside of the numbers indicated are false.

—The March receipts of the Parahyba do Norte custom house amounted to 57,552\$721, of which 42,637\$882 from imports and 8,197\$851 from exports. The total receipts for the quarter were 111,664\$724, against 64,414\$600 in the same period of last year.

—On the 22nd ult., the minister of agriculture notified the government representative in Europe that the Parahyba do Norte and Sergipe central sugar factories were authorized to raise the balance, two-thirds, of their guaranteed capital. This capital was raised in Amsterdam.

—The last day of March brought a rush to the Pará sub-treasury for the exchange of called-in notes, the people having generally deferred the matter in expectation that the government would again postpone the closing date. The redemptions in March aggregated 459,912\$ in value.

—The principal articles of export from the province of Espírito Santo in 1886-87 were as follows: Coffee 18,498,115 kilograms, [308,302 bags]; *farinha* 3,589,036 kilograms; sugar 301,874 kilograms; maize 661,680 kilograms; cotton 5,286 kilograms; tobacco 2,136 kilograms. The three principal ports for exportation of coffee were Imperatriz, Victoria and Santo Ildefonso.

—The customs revenues of Victoria, capital of the province of Espírito Santo, during the last 3½ years were as follows:

1883-84	142,161\$284
1884-85	139,207\$732
1885-86	216,311\$360
1886-87 [6 months]	181,433\$352

—On the 6th ult. a man named Antonio Leite Sampaio, of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, who was the terror of his neighborhood, was killed by a man in his own employment, named Bruno, because Sampaio criminally assaulted Bruno's wife in the husband's presence. Everybody had lived in mortal fear of Sampaio for many years, but no one had dared to resist him. Bruno was placed under arrest.

—The decision of the president of Paraná that a son-in-law can not register his mother-in-law's slaves, has been approved by the government. The absence of the master can not be accepted as a valid reason for non-registration. It seems unnecessary hard on the son-in-law that his mother-in-law must always be kept on hand for such trivial matters.

—The receipts of the province of Mato Grosso for eighteen months—July, 1877, to December, 1878—were 247,959\$ and expenses 258,804\$, leaving a deficit of 10,845\$, and the debt, funded and floating, was 25,014\$. The receipts and expenses were estimated at 301,651\$ for 1886 and the debt is stated to be 171,000\$ funded and 59,360\$ floating, or 230,360\$ together. The commission who drew up the report, however, estimate there will be a deficit of 153,785\$, if the floating debt be met.

—The receipts of the province of Sergipe in 1876-77 were 554,517\$ and expenses were 609,978\$, leaving a deficit of 55,461\$. The funded debt was 580,000\$ and the floating debt 65,449\$, or together 645,449\$. In 1886-87 receipts are estimated at 800,000\$, and expenses 673,965\$, leaving an apparent balance of 126,035\$, but the treasury officials state that there is a probable deficit of 80,000\$. The funded debt had increased to 732,000\$ and the floating debt to 115,000\$, or together 847,000\$.

—The São Paulo correspondence of the *Journal do Commercio*, writing under date of the 21st ult., says: "A friend who is given to the labor of examining the increased movement at the 'Monte do Socorro' [Luzern park-office] has defined with certainty that these increased operations coincide with the season of lyric companies." Chorus facts, but not at all peculiar to São Paulo. Opera seats must be paid for in cash; butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers may await a more favorable financial state of affairs.

—The Sergipe provincial assembly has passed a vote of censure upon the provincial president. The motion was made by a conservative deputy.

—At a meeting of importers held in Bahia on the 23rd ult., a protest against the payment of landing expenses on goods by steamers was signed. The protesters state that the freights charged are sufficiently high to cover the landing expenses.

—The president of Parahyba do Norte is said to have granted two privileges to Arthur B. Dalnis; one for a cotton mill and the other for a vegetable oil mill. The item we copy further states that the privileges leave a profit of 80,000\$ for the province.

—The president of Ceará, says a local paper, unexpectedly appeared at the provincial treasury on the 16th ult., to confer the cash balance, when it was found short some 7,000\$. Further examination showed that the difference arose from defective book-keeping; and it is a source of congratulation if it did, it may still.

—In the fiscal year 1877 the receipts of the province of Rio de Janeiro were in all 5,257,653\$, of which 500,000\$ was produced by a loan and 122,746\$ from lotteries. The expenditure was 4,789,060\$, and a balance of 468,593\$ was carried forward. On 31st Decr. 1877, the funded debt was 6,580,800\$ and the floating debt 8,939,608\$. For 1887 the receipts were estimated to produce 6,017,117\$ and expenses were fixed at 5,986,964\$. The funded debt was 8,799,800\$ and the floating debt 7,949,608\$.

—With pantomime pride the *Diário de Santos* confronts the March receipts at sundry custom-houses as follows:

Santos	1,363,050\$
Bahia	888,019
Pernambuco	899,517
Pará	875,195

Our colleague should not, however, overlook the fact that the exceptionally large coffee crop has contributed greatly to these results, and a moderate, or small, coffee crop may furnish an occasion for the northern provinces to print a table to their advantage.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government is calling for tenders for the construction of the D. Pedro II extension from Itabora do Campo to Salinas, a distance of 59 kilometers.

—The director of the D. Pedro II railway has been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for a branch in the grand stand of the S. Francisco Xavier race course.

—The protest of the Minas Central railway against the cancelling of its privilege was sent by the department of agriculture to the council of state on the 19th ult.

—The government has decided to take no official part in the French railway exposition. We had hoped that the minister would decide to send the Rio de Janeiro line over holly.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has ordered the payment of 77,210\$880 to the Sorocabana company for interest guaranteed due on the half year ending 31st December last.

Some of the American railroad companies think of sending the Inter-State Commerce Bill to Robert Browning and ask him to put it into poetry, in order to make it more lucid.—*Railway News*.

—The Bahia line has been authorized to deliver to Belgian rails which it does not want, to the Bahian line. These, however, are to be substituted by American cars, for which the government asks particulars.

—In a circular to the directors of government railways, dated the 16th ult., the minister of agriculture directs that on and after that date the freight on refined sugar [centrifugal] shall be the same as that for raw sugars.

—The Macaé and Campos railway is to send 84 samples of wood to the Paris railway exposition. If this sort of thing goes on, the Brazilian exhibit will be all wood. Is it not possible to send a director in too? Just as a sample?

—We should like to ask the Club de Engenharia one small question. What kind of an idea of Brazilian railways can a visitor get at the Paris semi-centennial exposition by looking at some specimens of wood and a few volumes of annual reports?

—What was apparently an informal meeting of the principal shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway is reported to have been held on the 26th ult., and a committee was appointed to report on the possible sale of the line to the Leopoldina company.

—The commercial association of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, having protested against the decision of the D. Pedro II concession, the minister of agriculture informs that this step was taken because the company failed to comply with the provisions of its contract.

—A dispatch of the minister of agriculture to the president of Bahia, dated April 19th, authorizes a reduction of freight on sugars over the Bahia Central railway. Freight from 40 to 80 kilometers the deduction will be 10 per cent; from 80 to 150, 15 per cent; from 150 to 200, 20 per cent, and over 200 kilometers a deduction of 25 per cent. All quantities of sugar enjoy the reduced rates.

—Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of the Lavareiras and Rio Comprido tunnel.

—The January and February traffic of the Sorocabana railway [Frank line] gave the following results:

	January.	February.
Receipts	52,068\$860	53,667\$140
Expenditures	30,252\$511	29,468\$413
Surplus	21,816\$349	24,198\$727
Item 1886	17,821\$543	10,764\$084

—At the meeting of shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 30th ult., it was decided to affirm the decision of the proposed purchase of the Macaé and Campos and Cantagallo railways to the 7th inst., and a committee was organized, consisting of the directors, the auditors and three shareholders, to report on the matter. There are rumors that pressure is being brought to bear on the Macaé and Campos company to consummate the proposed arrangement.

—The *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo, of the 27th ult., says that merchants are complaining of the robberies committed on the railways of that province. Packages of merchandise received at interior towns are frequently found broken open and a part of their contents abstracted. Either the railway service must be weeded of thieves, or the companies should be held responsible for the thefts. As for the law—it is, practically useless, as it requires two or three disinterested spectators to the theft and an exceptional jury to convict a thief.

—The balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas company dated 31st December 1886 shows the following items:

Capital	4,970,000\$
Less balance due on old debentures	10,208
Value of 2,500 shares	500,000\$
Deduct loan	478,800
	21,200\$
65 % due on 2nd issue of 18,000 shares	2,340,000
	2,361,000
	2,608,800\$

Debitures	4,404,600\$
Reserve fund	13,240
Special reserve	10,208
Kilometric subvention trunk line	892,764
Rancho do Commercio	307,925
Interest and dividends	48,733

And on the other side:	
Debitures by company	2,769,800
Calls on debentures nominal	144,152
Debitures hypothecated in Rancho do Commercio	600,000
Cost of trunk line	1,371,564
do extension	1,044,731

The cost of the trunk line is stated to have been estimated at 2,281,508\$ which amount appears among the assets of the company, while 1,371,564\$ is stated as the responsibility of the trunk.

LOCAL NOTES

—The adjutant general of the army, Visconde de Gaven, was 84 years old on the 24th ult. Is it not just about time to half-pay him?

—When a gentleman, who describes himself as a capitalist, descends to the invention of a compound hair-cleaning cloth, there are still hopes for Morris.

—There is a club here composed of ladies which rejoices in the name of Club Hebe. The directors seem to invite Ganymedes to their halls though, dangerous as it is.

—"In the name of Christ," the *Pais* has collected about 700\$ for general emancipation. In the name of abolition, would it not be just as well to employ the money in freeing me slave?

—It is astonishing how the commercial hooly of Rio, as represented at the exchange, has diminished since the powers decreed that only members and subscribers, who pay, can frequent the room.

—On the 23rd ult., the department of agriculture sent to the council of state various papers relating to the agencies of foreign navigation companies and requested a report thereon. Fines seem looming in the distance.

—One of the city fathers has proposed a regulation, by which rates are to be taxed and a percentage on the pools be levied for the benefit of the municipality. The idea may be modified; abolitionists and poets altogether.

—The minister of empire is said to have all ready a scheme for provincial administrative reform. If he catches the deputies nervous over a possible dissolution, he may succeed. Until he does, we deduce to commit ourselves.

—The stolen São Paulo lottery ticket which drew a prize of 150,000\$ has been found. The young man at the agency has lately found that he had "misadvised" it. Among the police it is said that this "discovery" cost the sum of 8,000\$.

—A daily colleague has discovered that I. L. D. signifies a doctor in "law, literature and divinity." We were under the impression that these mystical letters signified *Legum Doctor*, but the *Pais* seems to have received much later information.

—"Three girls have recently been shown around the city as savior from the Bahia shipwreck. Subscriptions were organized, one of the eternal confessions held, and some 700\$ collected for the benefit of the children. The chief of police, however, suspects that the affair is a speculation, and is examining into the matter.

—A series of evening meetings, in English, are being held at the Methodist church this week.

—The Minas senators have withdrawn their ticket, or, rather, it fell to pieces, all resigning except Afonso Celso's brother.

—On the 1st inst., the *Diário Oficial* came out in a new form. The propriety of changing the form in the middle of a volume is questionable.

—A French engineer, Mons. Morin, arrived here by the *La Plata* to mount an electric street car. Dr. Alberto Hargreaves has the matter in charge, and the experiment is to be tried on the Botanical Garden line.

—There is no priest at Inhomerim, and the inhabitants of the parish can consequently neither be baptized, married, nor die, until the Bishop of Rio supplies the deficiency. The usual functions of life, however, will perhaps go on just the same.

—A large number of cases of yellow fever have appeared in the shipping during the last fortnight, but the deaths do not appear in the mortality reports of the city. Eighteen deaths from British vessels have occurred since April 6th, all at Jundiaí last three.

—According to the daily mortality reports there were 1,134 deaths in this city in April, which gives an average of 37.8 a day, or an annual average of about 41 per thousand. There were 141 deaths from consumption, 129 from small pox, 21 from yellow fever and 5 from beri-beri.

—On the 19th ult., the minister of agriculture formally thanked all the officers and men of the fire department who aided in putting out the fire in the Triunfo Lazareto on March 26th. There now remain unrecognized only the services of a few spectators, who contributed valuable advice.

—The question of the Ital. str. *Pezzo*, which received permission to come here from Hla Grande and was then peremptorily ordered away by the health inspector the morning after arrival, has placed the expense of lightening the cargo, here engaged, to the quarantine station on the taxpayers of the empire.

—Angelo's title-page cartoon in the *Revista Illustrada*, just issued, is simply inimitable. It illustrates the new 2,000,000 copied operation, with Hlaiano on one side of the bag of sovereigns, and Piqueleito [with a coffee-tyer] on the other—and it is needless to add that not all of the coins are running out of the mouth of the bag either.

—So intense is the belief in high coffee prices, that in the S. Paulo café the price of a cup of coffee has gone up 60% per cent. It need be sold at 60% per cent, but in view of the insignificant stocks abroad, and the demand that must be made on Brazil, the price will be 100% per cent hereafter. We fear the Rio café will follow suit.

—An announcement was made on the 30th ult., that the minister of finance had accepted an open credit of 22,000,000 to the Rothschilds, arranged by the Banco International, which is to run for one year at 5 per cent. Only 14 months have elapsed since the same minister effected a loan of 26,000,000 with the same house. "Where is the money going to?"

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that when a box of cancelled paper money was examined at the Caixa de Amortização on the 29th ult., a package of 7,000\$ was missing. There appear to be various ways of supplying an insufficient circulating medium. We need call attention to the re-issue of cancelled notes, but the matter was promptly hushed up.

—We are informed that the preliminary steps have been taken among the various Protestant denominations of the city for the establishment of a hospital, free from the abuses and restrictions existing in the Alameda and other Roman Catholic hospitals of the city. There is certainly much need for such an institution. A meeting to consider the matter will be held on the 19th, the place to be announced hereafter.

—The decree authorizing the minister of empire to send the throne address, was signed on the 30th ult. This brings up a peculiar situation in administrative affairs. During the early years of the empire the premier always held the portfolio of home affairs, consequently it was provided that in case of an interregnum the minister of empire should assume the regency. Of late years the premier has taken any portfolio that suited him best, the Barão de Cotegipe now holding that of foreign affairs. Thus it happens that the minister of empire, instead of the premier, reads the throne address, and in case of an interregnum this minister, and not Premier Cotegipe, would become regent.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ult., prints the following: "The suburbs of Villa Isabel and S. Christovão, near a barracks, are becoming more and more 'on thoroughfares,' because of repeated attacks by foot-pads. These attacks are made by soldiers of the line, who now appear in uniform, and now with their caps only, without the number of the regiment to which they belong. Cash drivers refuse to carry customers to this quarter, from fear of attacks. The day before yesterday there was an occurrence that caused indignation to various 'bangers' in Rua Oliveira Fausto. A few days before a family moved to No. 7 in this street and a servant going out at 7 p.m. to make purchase was attacked by a soldier in uniform and armed with a knife. The girl cried out, escaped the embraces of the soldier and fled. The soldier, fearing arrest, also fled." This is the best that can be expected of a military force which is collected from the very dregs of society.

Steamers loading for United States.....	15
Stack at SANTOS this morning.....	120,000 bags
Receipts during week to 29th Apr.....	45,000 "
Sales for United States during week.....	
do Europe do.....	30,000 "
Shipments to United States do.....	
do Europe do.....	64,000 "
Market quiet but firm : Good Average.....	74 1/2
Steamers leaving for United States.....	

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

[illegible]

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

[illegible]

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Apr. 23	Domic Bg	Lytleton 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Tycho Brnke Bg	Santos 23h	Norton, M'w & C
	Tunayo Aust	Tyeste 42d	I. Brnks & C
	Valpisco Gr	Hamble 2d	W. H. Johnson & C
	Chatham Bn	P. Alegre 8d	Norton, M'w & C
	Olbes Bn	Liverpool 27d	do
	John Elder Bn	London 2d	Wilson Sons & C
	Belmour Bn	Wellington 2d	do
	V. de Santos Fr	Santos 15d	A. Leish & C
	V. de Marlan Fr	Harve 2d	do
	Chatham Gr	Hamble 2d	F. Johnston & C
	La Plata Bn	South ton 27d	Royal Mail
	Cendor Gr	Duncan 14d	H. Johnston & C
May 1	Crupier Gr	Santos 15h	J. Johnston & C
	Boulogne Fr	do 22h	K. Valis & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 21	Dona Br	London	Sundries
	Uruguay Br	Santos	do
	Tycho Hualte Illc	Souampton	do
	Rubens Br	Santos	do
	Saving Br	Porto Alegre	do
	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg	do
	V. de Santos Fr	Havre	do
	Kiskouira Br	London	do
	Timao Am-I	Trinidad	do
	Jeha Eklter Br	Valparaiso ^o	do
May 1	Ligua Gr	Santos	do
	Coadar Gr	Santos	do
	Fla Rivers	River Platte	do
	Ollata Br	New York ¹	Coffee
	St. Michael Fr	do	Sundries

4. Cellulose as intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1887.

NAME	TONSAGE	ENTERED	WARRK	CONSIGNMENT
<i>American</i>				
lug E. A. Sanchez	530	Apr. 10	Baltimore	Ottell, M. & W'or
dk -	373	11	Baltimore	Levenson & C
dk Canadwell	598	15	New York	W. Guinnarres & C
dk Adelaide	370	18	Baltimore.	Phelps Bros. & C
<i>French</i>				
dk Cheffain	597	Mar. 14	New York	F. Clemente & C
dk Chas. Cox	597	15	Brunswick	P. Clemente & C
dk Descaux	673	17	London	Wilson Sons & C
dk -	417	18	Canfil	Norton, M'w & C
dk Carrie Delord	1109	21	P. Thomas	F. Clemente & C
lug L. M. Smith	29	25	St. Louis	Phelps Bros. & C
dk -	29	25	St. Louis	Phelps Bros. & C
sp Margina	598	Apr. 5	Canfil	Wilson Sons & C
dk Birginea	609	11	New York	Hamilton & Par
dk -	544	14	Canfil	F. Clemente & C
lug Lady Elbowk	213	17	London	V. de Figueirido
dk Remania	519	17	Canfil	H. Kodages & C
dk -	519	17	Canfil	Wilson Sons & C
dk Brazil	261	24	Halifax	Nutley, M'w & C
dk -	261	24	Halifax	Nutley, M'w & C
dk Quesi	581	30	London	Muster, H. & C
dk -	581	30	London	Muster, H. & C
lug Lottre	491	May 3	Pensacola	Juckman & M
dk Hintress	227	3	Macao	To order
dk -	227	3	Penedo	To order
<i>Danish</i>				
sach Nelen	89	Apr. 22	P. Alegre.	Macbad, B. & C
<i>French</i>				
sp A. D. Bodes	2730	Mar. 15	Newport	G. Potey, R. & C
dk Antonin	730	18	Canfil	Wilson Sons & C
dk Cherebourg	730	18	Pensacola	Phelps Bros. & C
dk -	730	18	Pensacola	Phelps Bros. & C
dk Tiquea	828	May 3	Canfil	Wilson Sons & C
<i>German</i>				
sp Pilsa	1272	Apr. 15	Canfil	D. Pedro II R.
dk Marie Kuyper	367	22	Marselles	Cerf, Dale & C
dk -	367	22	Marselles	Cerf, Dale & C
Carl Gerhard	238	30	Glasgow	To order
dk -	238	30	Hamburg	H. Stoll & C
<i>Spanish</i>				
dk Gint	411	Mar. 19	Marselles	Karl Valen & C
dk -	411	19	Marselles	Karl Valen & C
dk Noruz	523	20	Pensacola	F. Clemente & C
dk Heros	599	Apr. 3	Brunswick	To order
dk -	599	Apr. 3	Brunswick	To order
dk -	599	Apr. 3	Brunswick	To order
dk H. Lehnkuhl	1310	4	Marselles	Karl Valen & C
dk Greennock	1310	4	Canfil	D. Pedro II R.
dk -	1310	4	Canfil	D. Pedro II R.
dk Livingston	638	22	Newcastle	John Moore & C
dk Idun	342	22	Mid' Shor	C. Pacheco & C
dk -	342	22	Mid' Shor	C. Pacheco & C
dk Amal	407	30	Newport	Duvivier & C
dk Lenang	786	May 3	Macao	P. Penurro & C
dk -	539	3	Newport	D. Pedro II R.
<i>Portuguese</i>				
dk Maria Carolina	317	Apr. 15	Oporto	Costa Santos & C
dk -	317	15	Oporto	Costa Santos & C
lug Nova Unia	406	28	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
dk Izolina	354	May 3	S. Christ'	G. Abruchares & C
<i>Spanish</i>				
sp Saez Weber	1507	Mar. 23	Newport	Wilson Sons & C
dk H. O. Freil	129	21	Brunswick	W. Guinnarres & C
dk Acily	313	23	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
dk -	313	23	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
dk -	313	23	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
dk Brage	241	3	Penedo	M. Nutnam & C

[illegible]

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1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 16	Manlego	Santos.
" 24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.

" This steamer has lately undergone several alterations and is supplied with the Electric Light.
" The Company's fine steamer "Nile" will leave Rio tomorrow on 1st June.

" This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports during the quarantine against the River Plate.

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Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000

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Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Montevideo,
and New York.

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Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

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Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President..... Managing Director
Visconde de Figueiredo..... *Edward Herdman, Esq*

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Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Berlin..... Berlin

Frankfurt of Main..... Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Rome..... Rome

Genoa..... Genoa

Naples..... Naples

Milan..... Milan

Madrid..... Madrid

Barcelona..... Barcelona

Lisbon..... Lisbon

Valencia..... Valencia

Buenos Ayres..... Buenos Ayres

Montevideo..... Montevideo

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